

# METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, March 17.—Silver, 73c; lead, \$9.75; spelter, \$10.62.5; copper, \$31.50, \$32.50 to \$35.00.

# The Ogden Standard

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UTAH—Tonight fair, not so cold in the extreme western portion; Sunday fair.

FEARLESS. INDEPENDENT. PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

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# STRIKE POSTPONED

## FORTY-EIGHT HOUR TRUCE IS GRANTED

Mediators Obtain Agreement to Delay Action in Hope of Some Adjustment—Brotherhood Chiefs Wire Their Chairman of Decision.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Secretary Lane of the federal mediation committee announced at 3:45 o'clock that it had been agreed to postpone the railroad strike for 48 hours.

He gave out the following statement: "At our request and out of an appreciation of the international situation the brotherhoods and the railroad managers have resumed negotiations. In the hope that some adjustment may be had that will avoid the necessity for a strike the brotherhoods have wired or telephoned their general chairmen asking that all action be postponed for 48 hours and unless prior to that time advised of a settlement the men will leave the service under the authority already given."

The statement signed by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary W. B. Wilson and Daniel Willard, three of the four mediators. Samuel Gompers, the fourth mediator, did not participate in the conference at any time.

A joint conference between the mediators, the brotherhood chiefs and the railroad managers will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning when the negotiations for a settlement will be resumed. The 48-hour postponement dates from 7 o'clock tonight eastern time, the hour at which the strike was to have gone into effect.

"Undoubtedly there is hope," said Mr. Lane, when asked his opinion of the situation. "We will meet here at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and will then take up the situation and go on as we have been."

Secretary Wilson said: "I concur with everything Secretary Lane has said and I would add that there is undoubtedly a more pacific feeling. I think the men on both sides now feel better towards each other than they did."

NEW YORK, March 17.—The prospect that the great railroad strike due to be inaugurated within a few hours would be prevented, or, at least, that a truce would be declared, brightened this afternoon, when shortly before 2 o'clock Secretary Lane, member of the mediation committee of the council of national defense announced that the situation was encouraging.

Mr. Lane said he would have an important statement to make at 3 o'clock. The announcement came soon after the mediation committee had finished a three-hour conference with the brotherhood chiefs of railroads employees. At about the same time the committee of railroad managers was summoned to the hotel where the mediation committee had been in conference with the brotherhood leaders.

There was reason to believe that Secretary Lane had a concrete proposal for submission to the railroad managers which he expected would meet with their approval. This proposal, it was reported, had already been communicated informally to the managers and had met with unofficial approval.

Samuel Gompers, appointed as one of the mediators, failed to appear at the conference and his whereabouts were unknown.

A sub-committee of the railroad managers went into conference shortly after 2:30 o'clock with the mediators and the brotherhood chiefs.

The joint conference was agreed on after separate consultations by Daniel Willard of the mediation committee with both sides. The fact that both sides had at last been brought together by the mediators was considered a hopeful sign.

Embargoes on Freight.  
CHICAGO, March 17.—Officials of western railroads continued preparations today to keep their lines in operation despite the strike order scheduled to take effect at 6 o'clock (Central time) tonight.

An embargo has been placed on freight by practically every western railroad, though officials announce that efforts will be made to move food-stuffs with as little delay as possible. In the switching yards, where the strike has been called for tonight, preparations have been made to handle business with limited crews.

All Night Session.  
NEW YORK, March 17.—For more than six hours, until 3:40 o'clock this morning, the committee from the Council of National Defense labored with the railroad managers and the brotherhood chiefs without finding a way to prevent the national railroad strike called for 7 o'clock tonight. Hope of a settlement was not abandoned, however, as the mediators continued their efforts a few hours

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## GERMAN FORCES ARE RETIRING

Troops Abandon Trenches to British and French on Western Front.

LIVELY FIGHTING ON ALLIED PRISONERS BROUGHT IN FROM VARIOUS POINTS ALONG THE LINE.

BERLIN, March 17. (Wireless to Sayville).—A further retirement of the German forces on the western front between Saillly and St. Pierre-Vaast wood and also between Beuvraignes and Lassigny was announced today by the war office.

The statement follows: "Between La Bassée canal and the Aisne there was lively artillery fire. At several points British reconnoitering detachments were repulsed. "Between Saillly and St. Pierre-Vaast wood, British, and between Beuvraignes and Lassigny French detachments settled in trenches which had been abandoned by us."

"On the Aisne front we took thirty-five prisoners. In the Champagne there was strong artillery fire for a time. Between the Meuse and Moselle German thrusting detachments at four different places brought in prisoners from the enemy's lines."

"In a successful surprise attack near Moncel on the Lorraine frontier twenty Frenchmen were taken prisoner."

"German aviators by air attacks brought down four captive balloons."

## INJUNCTION ON AGAINST STRIKE

Bill in Equity Filed Preventing Brotherhoods From Calling Out Pennsylvanians.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—A bill in equity which has for its purpose the prevention of the four railroad brotherhoods from calling a strike of railroad employees within the state of Pennsylvania, was filed in the federal district court at noon today by the attorneys representing the four brotherhoods.

Although the bill is officially on file, it will not have the effect of preventing a walkout unless the papers are signed by a judge and an order issued enjoining the men. Leighton Stradley, attorney for the men who filed the bill, said the action "would take its usual course."

He apparently is making no effort to find a judge.

## CANADA NOT TO PERMIT STRIKE

Michigan Central Not Included in Order on Account of Complications.

CLEVELAND, O., March 17.—From an authoritative source it is learned that to avoid international complications the strike order affecting the New York Central lines does not include the Michigan Central system, running into Canada, and that no strike is contemplated on the Michigan Central at present.

NEW YORK, March 17.—It was explained here that when the eight-hour movement was begun and representatives of the four brotherhoods went into Canada for the purpose of soliciting support in the dominion, the Canadian government warned the brotherhoods that no strike nor even talk of a strike movement would be permitted during the war.

## TRADE DECREASED BY U-BOAT WAR

WASHINGTON, March 17.—American foreign trade decreased approximately \$190,000,000 during February, the first month of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare. In a statement issued today the department of commerce gives the decrease in exports as \$147,032,659, and the decrease in imports \$42,329,675.

## CZAR AND SON ISSUE MANIFESTO

Destinies of Russia and Honor of Army Require Close Cooperation.

ALL FAITHFUL SONS OF COUNTRY CALLED ON TO FULFILL SACRED DUTY.

PETROGRAD, via London, March 17, 8:52 a. m.—The following is the text of the Imperial manifesto in which the Russian emperor announced his abdication and that of his son:

"We, Nicholas II, by the grace of God, emperor of all the Russians, czar of Poland and Grand Duke of Finland, etc., make known to all our faithful subjects, in the day of the great struggle against a foreign foe who has been striving for three years to enslave our country. God has wished to send to Russia a new and painful trial. Interior troubles threaten to have a fatal effect on the final outcome of the war. The destinies of Russia and the honor of our heroic army, the happiness of the people and all the future of our dear fatherland require that the war be prosecuted at all cost to a victorious end. The cruel enemy is making his last effort and the moment is near when our valiant army, in concert with those of our glorious allies, will definitely chastise the foe."

Close Union Needed.

"In these decisive days in the life of Russia we believe our people should have the closest union and organization of all their forces for the realization of speedy victory. For this reason, in accord with the duties of the empire, we have considered it desirable to abdicate the throne of Russia and lay aside our supreme power. Not wishing to be separated from our loved son, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, blessing his advent to the throne of Russia. We hand over the government to our brother in full union with the representatives of the nation who are seated in the legislative chambers, taking this step with an inviolable oath in the name of our well beloved country. We call on all faithful sons of the fatherland to fulfill their sacred patriotic duty in this painful moment of the national trial and to aid our brother and the representatives of the nation in bringing Russia into the path of prosperity and glory. May God aid Russia."

## AUSTRIANS FIGHT DAY AND NIGHT

Artillery and Mine-throwing Engagements on Italians Continue Without Ceasing.

BERLIN, March 17.—(By wireless to Sayville).—Austro-Hungarian army commanders issued the following statement under date of March 13: "Italian front—Artillery and mine throwing engagements on the Carso plateau and in the Vipbach valley went on day and night."

"On the Cima Di Costa Bella a minor Italian attack was repulsed."

An Austro-Hungarian admiralty statement reports the following: "On March 12 our naval air squadrons before dawn attacked the military establishments at Avlona (Albania) and dropped more than 1200 kilograms of explosives with visible effect. Extensive fires were observed. All the machines returned unharmed."

## AMERICAN CONSULS BACK IN MEXICO

WASHINGTON, March 17.—American Consul officers, withdrawn from Mexico many months ago when the border situation was tense, have gone back to their districts, the state department announced today. For the present the policy of denying passports to Americans wishing to return to Mexico will be continued, no change being contemplated until the consuls have reported on conditions. In the meantime Americans are advised by the state department not to return to Mexico.

John R. Silliman will return to Guadalajara, his old post; Thomas Dickson goes to San Luis Potosi as vice consul; Randolph Robertson to Monterey as vice consul; Thomas D. Bowman to Frontera as consul and William E. Chapman to Mazatlan as consul.

## ZEPPELIN SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES

French Anti-Aircraft Guns Reach Airship at Height of Two Miles.

ALL OF CREW LOST MANY JUMP OUT AND ARE CRUSHED TO DEATH, OTHERS BURN.

PARIS, March 17, 10:40 a. m.—A Zeppelin has been shot down in flames near Compiègne. All of its crew were lost.

The Zeppelin was sighted shortly before dawn and was reached by French anti-aircraft guns at a height of more than two miles. The airship caught fire and the wreckage, with the burned bodies of the crew, fell outside Compiègne.

The following official statement was given out: "A Zeppelin was brought down this morning at Compiègne by anti-aircraft artillery while flying over the town at a height of 3,500 metres. It remained flying in the air for a moment and then fell, striking a garden wall and broke in two."

"All of the bombs were thrown overboard during the fall. They dropped on vacant ground. Most of them did not explode."

"Several of the crew jumped out and were crushed to death. The others were burned."

An official report on the occurrence says that the Zeppelin brought down was the L-39. The incident occurred, adds the statement, in the region of Compiègne at 5:30 o'clock this morning.

The statement follows: "North of the Aisne and between the Aisne and the Oise our detachments continued to exert vigorous pressure on the enemy and during the night extended their progress on a front of twenty kilometers and to a depth at certain points exceeding four kilometers. We took 100 prisoners."

Northwest of Berry au Bac, after the spirited bombardment reported in the communication of yesterday, the Germans attacked our lines. The attack broke down under our fire. Certain enemy detachments which succeeded in penetrating part of a trench were ejected immediately with the bayonet."

Enemy Attacks Checked.

"East of Rheims our grenadiers checked promptly enemy attacks on small posts. In the region west of Maisons de Champagne we made considerable progress in grenade fighting during the night and captured several portions of trenches. Heavy artillery fighting continued throughout this sector and in the vicinity of Aubervilliers."

"In the region of Chambray farm several enemy attempts against one of our trenches were repulsed after a series of advances and retreats. The Germans suffered in several successful surprise attacks."

"We made several successful surprise attacks west of the Meuse in Cheppy wood, Le Pretre wood and near Regnaul, west of Pont-a-Mousson; and also in Alsace at Sudekopf, where we took 150 prisoners."

## HELD FOR DEATH OF YOUNG LADY

Manager of Transportation Company Entertains in Absence of Wife—Tragedy Occurs.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 17.—Eugene P. Erckenbrack, assistant manager of the Border Line Transportation company, is held in the city jail today pending investigation of the shooting to death early this morning of Miss Mabel Howe, aged 19, maid at the Erckenbrack home.

Erckenbrack telephoned to the police that Miss Howe had committed suicide, using his pistol, because he had reproached her for misconduct with another man. Erckenbrack told the police there had been a party at his home last night, in the absence of Mrs. Erckenbrack. Erckenbrack says he caught Miss Howe in the embrace of a young man, a guest, and after the party Erckenbrack delivered a moral lecture to the girl. She became excited, he said, and shot herself.

Switchmen to Ignore Strike.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Daniel G. Smith, chairman of the associated committees of the Chicago district, Switchmen's Brotherhood of North America, announced that if a strike order goes into effect tonight the switchmen will ignore the strike and continue at work.

## AUTOCRACY OF RUSSIA ENDS WITH ABDICATION OF WEAKEST RULER OF LINE

House of Romanoff, Which Has Held Nation in Grip for 400 Years, Falls—Death of Emperor's Little Son Rumored—People Tear Imperial Insignia From Buildings.

LONDON, March 17.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing under Friday's date, says:

"The city is now controlled by committees of garrison and civilian representatives under the presidency of the commandant of the fourth guard corps."

LONDON, March 17, 4:10 p. m.—The Russian garrison at the Fortress of Sveaborg, which defends Helsingfors, has refused to join the revolution, according to a dispatch received by the Swedish newspaper Nyheter and forwarded here by the Stockholm correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Russian soldiers, the dispatch adds, mutinied and the fortress has been declared in a state of siege.

## BRITISH HAVE TAKEN BAPAUME

Enter Town After Stiff Fight—Place Set on Fire by Germans.

MORE PLACES CAPTURED Germans Make All Plans of Destruction When Forced to Retreat.

LONDON, March 17, 3 p. m.—Bapaume, on the Franco-Belgian front has been captured by the British, Reuter's agency announces. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France telegraphs that the towns of Le Transloy and Achiet-Le-Petit also are reported to be in the hands of the British.

"Our troops entered Bapaume this morning after stiff fighting," Reuter's correspondent telegraphs. "The place was in flames, the Germans having evidently made all plans for setting fire to it when forced to retreat."

"Our troops are reported to be beyond the town."

## HIGH PRICES PAID MANY YEARS AGO

Fred Foulger, a well-known pioneer business man, today exhibited to friends some merchandise invoices issued forty-eight years ago which show as Heber Scowcroft said to him, that "it certainly cost something to carry a stock of merchandise in 1869, with sugar \$21 a bag and other goods in proportion. In this age of high cost of living, invoices like those of 1869 look like overcharges."

The invoices were issued by Zion's Co-Operative Mercantile Institution at Salt Lake, in September, 1869, for purchases by the Twentieth century ward. Some of the items are given below:

One sack brown sugar, \$22; 37 pounds cheese, \$11.10; 300 pounds flour, \$10.50; 86 pounds nails, \$8.60; one dozen cans sardines, \$4.75; one dozen brooms, \$7.50; one box candles, \$10; two boxes soap, \$12.50; one box starch, \$2.45; 30 pounds bacon, \$7.50; two dozen teaspoons, \$8; two dozen yeast powder, \$6.75; one box tea, \$31; one sack sugar, \$21; 5 pounds pearl barley, \$1.35; 5 dozen Costes' cotton thread, \$5; one dozen circle combs, \$2.40; one dozen lisle gloves, \$5.40; 3 cotton parasols, \$1.80; one dozen ladies' hose, \$3.40; 2 dozen boys' cotton hose, \$4.80; 10 pounds cotton batting, \$4.25, etc.

The bills are receipted as paid in full and signed by William Clayton, secretary. The documents bear the internal revenue stamp, in old gold color, with the portrait of General Washington.

Honest ink was used in those good old days, for the lightest scratch of the pen on these invoices is in clear, indelible black, as if the bills were written yesterday.

LONDON, March 17, 12:45 p. m.—Grand Duke Michael has accepted the throne of Russia conditioned on the consent of the Russian people, according to a statement received here today from the semi-official Russian news agency.

"Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, accepting the throne from his brother, declares that he does so only with the consent of the Russian people, who should by a plebiscite establish a new form of government and new fundamental laws."

A dispatch received from Petrograd last night filed at 5:30 p. m., Petrograd time, says that Emperor Nicholas had abdicated in favor of Grand Duke Michael and that at 2:30 yesterday afternoon the Grand Duke himself had abdicated, thus bringing the Romanoff dynasty to an end. The foregoing dispatch, which is from the Petrograd telegraphic agency, a semi-official institution, was sent from Petrograd today.

Advices direct from Petrograd yesterday said there had been some difference of opinion between the duma leaders and the representatives of the workingmen. The latter wanted to leave undecided the question of the form of the Russian government until after the holding of a constitutional assembly, whereas the duma group, fearing dangers to the country in the absence of a definite government, had put forward the program of a regency under the grand duke.

The qualifications which Michael is reported to have placed on his acceptance of the throne indicate that it has been decided to erect a temporary central authority so that there may be no diversion of the country's energies in prosecuting the war, but that, at the same time, the ultimate decision has been left with the people.

Grand Duke's Announcement.

The declaration made by the grand duke on his acceptance of the throne as given out by the news agency reads as follows:

"This heavy responsibility has come to me at the voluntary request of my brother who has transferred the imperial throne to me during a period of warfare which is accompanied with unprecedented popular disturbances."

"Moved by the thought which is in the minds of the entire people, that the good of the country is paramount, I have adopted the firm resolution to accept the supreme power only if this be the will of our great people, who, by a plebiscite organized by their representatives in a constituent assembly, shall establish a form of government and new fundamental laws for the Russian state."

"Consequently, invoking the benediction of our Lord, I urge all citizens of Russia to submit to the provisional government established upon the initiative of the duma and invested with full plenary powers until such time as will follow with as little delay as possible, as the constituent assembly, on a basis of universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage shall by its decision as to the new form of government express the will of the people."

PETROGRAD, Mar. 16, via London, Mar. 17, 8 a. m.—The autocracy which has held Russia in its grip since the beginning of history, fell today. The house of Romanoff, which has ruled the empire for 400 years came to an end with the abdication of Nicholas II, perhaps the weakest representative of his line. Tonight the death of the little son of the emperor, whose abdication was included in that of his father, was rumored.

Although apparent from the beginning of the revolution that the removal of the monarch was the inevitable end, the actual fact came as an over-

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